he Work Already Cut Out for the Admin Istration—Irish, Egyptian and Afghso Affairs Requiring Attention-Opp

London, June 28 -The transformation scene is ended; yesterday the last Depart ment of State held by the Liberals was surrendered, and now every public office to the British Empire is under Tory rule as effectively as though the country had been appealed to by general election and returned the Conservatives to power by a triumphant majority. The difference be tween a ministry backed by a majority and a Cabinet working with's minority vote will be appreciated after the reas sembling of Parliament on the 6th of July Opposition at the polls to ministers who members of the House of Commons must seek re-election on taking office is threatened, but such threats are luvaria bly made and rarely carried into effect Seats are always waiting to be vacated for ministers who fail of re-election.

. THE TASK BEFORE THEM. Lovnox, June 28.-The new Cabinet have to decide between this and the 6th on the endget, the Egyptian occupation, the crimes act, the remaining legislative work of the session and the resumption of negotiations with Russia. The budget probably remain untouched with the exception of the spirit and beer du ties, which, of course, are to be abun-doned. The deficit, if there should be any, may be spread over a series of years, advice of Sir Stafford Northcote, who as First Lord of the Treasury, controls the exchaquer, an influential element in the Cabinet, favors the imposition of a in the Cabinet, favors the imposition of a light duty on wheat, barley, Indian corn and agricultural products chiefly imported from the United States. The proposal has been widely discussed in the leading Conservative constituencies, the leaders have admitted it comes within the sphere of practical politics and its advocates cannot be refused a hearing. In his last great practical speech in Devonshire the new First Lord of the Treasury acknowledged that the whole subject of duties on imports had arrived at a stage justifying inquiry with a view to legislajustifying inquiry with a view to legisla

Ireland's crop is an important factor in the financial proposals of the new Cabinet. There are scores of starving hamicis on the west and south coasts, which, with a trifing expenditure for harbor, and other public works, and small grants to enable the local authorities to assist the people to develop the ties to assist the people to develop the risheries, might soon become prosperous

The decision of the Cabinet on the question of retirement from Egypt is awaited with confidence. Public opinion is setisfied that Lord Salisbury may be trusted to safely guard the material and political interests of the empire in this particular branch of foreign politics. The dispatch of Sie Henry Hammond The dispatch of Sir Henry Hammond Wolff, sent to Ezypt on a special mission, is significant. Wolff is the chief confidant of Lord Randolph Churchill, and conducted the whole of the correspondence with Ezypt, on which the noble Lord was enabled to base the conspicuously bitter attacks on the late Government on their Ezyptian policy. Wolff's diplomatic career in Turkey and the East under the Beaconstield regime placed. the Benconsfield regime placed on footing of intimacy with every cent favorable to British ascendancy element favorable to British ascendancy. The transfer of his party to the opposition benches left in his hands means for embarrassing the Government, possessed by no other living man. His information from the inception of British troubles in Egypt pointed to conspiracy and treach against England on the part of nearly ery against England on the part of nearly every member of the Expytlan Govern-ment, from the Khedive down, and grave-ly compromised French officials. He now goes to Expyt armed with special powers to conduct a secret inquiry for the guid-ance of a Cabinet in full sympathy with his views and backed by the most active and aggressive Minister of the presen-

reign.
With Wolff in Egypt on a special mis-With Wolf in Erypt on a special mis-sion, Chrichili, his immediate chief, at the head of the Iudia office, the depart-ment chiefly interested in Ezypt, and Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office and holding the Premiership, it is taken for granted that there will be no scuttling out of Ezypt, or, for the matter of that, out of any country where the British flag flies until scuttling is ascertained to be indispensable and unavoldable.

FATHER AND SON,

The fact that Sir Henry Drummon Wolff is an ardent admirer of Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive, is used as an arrasis, the ex-Andelive, is used as an ar-gument in favor of the theory that stren-nous efforts will now be made to depose the son and restore the father to the throne. There is no doubt that I-smill is resorting to every means in his power to accomplish this result; but inasmuch as his inordinate ambition and reckless extravagance brought so much ruin in the country, it is not believed that his scheme will be successful.

APGHAN APPAIRS.

On the Afghan appairs.

On the Afghan question the new Cabinet starts with an immense advantage over the "outs" in the fusion of the offices of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. Granville was never able to see clearly through Gladstone's spectacles. Salisbury's supremacy in the direction of foreign affairs will be unquestioned as long as he carries the Secretary. oned so long as he carries the Secretary State for India with him. Lord Ranlph Churchill is the only member of the Cabinet likely to take a firm stand where their views diverge on the Afghan estion, and public expectation will be ceived if he is not found educating and deceived if he is not found educating and leading an active and aggressive section of the ministry loside the Cabinet. The Russian Government will gain nothing by vain attempts to intrigue or excite siarm. They will find the new Cabinet as well up in the points of foreign policy as themselves, and deal affecting British material interests affecting British material interests abroad. Sulisbury is absolutely cerain to seek alliances with a view to immediate preparations for distant contingencies. He holds that Great Britain, from her insular position, is incompetent tangencies. He notes that Great Britain, from her insular position, ig incompetent to wage a land war single-handed against any first-class continental power, except in India; but she enjoys peculiar facilities for effecting warlike combinations

shem, the new Cabinet may be trusted not to shipwreck themselves by playing fast and loose with questions of peace and war, and that the restraining power of an overshadowing opposition majority must ensure, at least until the general election under the new registry, bar accidents, a much needed interval of restfutness and conciliation without vaciliation or weakness at home or abroad.

forness and conclination without vaciliation or weakness at home or abroad.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

The characteristic diplomacy of Russia is being promptly and vigorously applied to the new situation of political affairs in Engi and. It is well known that Russia is not yet prepared to fight, but that she is unceasing in her efforts to be ready for the struggle, which it is evident enough must sooner or later be brought about. Meautime, she deems it wise to be sweet and complimentary to the new ministry, and it would seem that her diplomatic acen's have had an official hint to make themselves as agreeable as possible to British representatives in foreign countries. The Russian Ambassador in London and M. Lessar, the special Afghan Commissioner, are to have a conference with Lord Salisbury next week, at which the disputed boundary question will be discussed.

ary question will be discussed.

Pending information as to the attitude of the Conservative Cabinet, the Russian of the Conservative Cabinet, the Russian newspapers which reflect the policy of the Government are now pursuing a similar policy, and have adopted a very friendly tone. The Journal de St. Petersburg expresses confidence in Lord Salisbury's fairness in dealing with the Afghan meeting and the well-well make all points. oury stairness in dealing with the Algana question, and that he will make all prop-er allowances for the difficulties that Russia has invariably encountered in connection with the Asiatic races, oppositions to chuncuit.

The Radicals have become alarmed at

the efforts the Liberals are making to bring about the defeat of Lord Randolph bring about the defeat of Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, who is required to be re-elected by his constituents. Lord Randolph Churchill has been neglecting Woodstock a good deal of late years, heedless of the fact that his old constituents might yet have power to do him a service. The family influence in the old pocket borough is not what it was when the late Duke of Mariborough was alive and respected, and beside, Lord Lord Randolph's brother, the present Duke of Mariborough was alive and respected, and beside, Lord Lord Randolph's brother, the present Duke of Mariborough, is said to be op-posed to his re-election. Even at the last general election Lord Randolph was run close by an almost unknown man. The vote was: Churchill, 512; Hall, 452. The vote was: Churchill, 512; Hall, 452. There have been many changes on the register and changes of local feeling in the five years that have clapsed since the election, which might enable a strong candidate to wipe off a majority of sixty and leave Lord Randolph Churchill out in the cold. This is a catastrophe which the Birmingham caucus will put forward the stronger man to accomplish or will its strongest man to accomplish, or will give its aid to the man most likely to suc-

ceed.

A VIGOROUS CANVASS.

The canvass in Lord Randolph Churchill's borough of Woodstock will begin
next week and already the excitement of
the occasion is foreshadowed. Should he
be defeated there it will be necessary for
him to be returned from some other
horough in order to enable him to hold the
Cabinet office to which he has been appointed. The Liberals have selected as
his opponent Mr. Cortie Grant, an obscure barrister. This selection has
greatly lucessed the Torles, who
do not besitate to characterize
Mr. Grant's candidacy against the
noble lord as a direct and
open insult on the part of their opponents. They charge that in making such
a choice the Liberals have acted in a very
shably manner, and there can be no
don't that the contest will be waged with
vigor on both sides. The scenes of Donnybrook are expected to be re-enacted, as
the partisans of both candidates have declared their intention to make it hot for
one another. Lord Churchill himself is
taking little or no part in this canvass,
devoting most of his time to posting
himself on the affairs of the office of the
Indian Department, but his friends are
leaving nothing undone to secure his A VIGOROUS CANVASS.

Indian Department, but his friends are leaving nothing undone to secure his election. TABY CHERCHILL

The efforts to defeat her husband have so worked upon the feelings of Lady Churchill that she bas declared her intention of making a thorough canvass of the borough herself in person, and the English people for the first time in the history of their country will have opportunity of hearing an American lady expounding the politics of the nation. Lady Churchill arrived to-night and drove a tandem through the town. She was enthusiastically cheered by the populace, and at several points the crowd became so thick that it was with difficulty that the driver managed to keep from running people down. Lady Churchill was formerly Miss Jennie Jerome, the daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome of New York. LADY CHURCHILL.

GENERAL GRANT.

t Rainy Day Indoors, Followed By a Good Night.

Mr. McGnegor, N. Y., June 29.- General Grant has had no more quiet day than vesterday since he came here. Rain siling almost steadily kept him in his room except for a few moments, when the sky brightened during the afternoon. The doctor says he stayed in the sick oom from choice, because there was oblive to tempt him to leave it. He cave his attendants and the family a survise by resting quietly from cleven o'clock until daylight. Dr. Douglass, learing that the unfavorable symptoms of the evening might require attention of the evening might require attention during the night, visited the sick room several times, but the General did not need him until five o'clock. Then he wrote that it had been his best night. Weakness continued yesterday without unusual pain. A wood fire was blazing all day at the cottage to counteract the constant and penetrating dampness of

onstant and penetrating dampness of be nir.

The evening dragged with him, however, and at eight o'clock, instead of waiting for Dr. Douglas to return from waiting for Dr. Douglas to return from sinner and prepare him for the night, he began to prepare himself, even trying to cleanse his throat. The doctor returned shortly before nine o'clock, and went over the process of cleansing the Gener-ai's throat, and the patient retired.

A Jealous Weman's Revenge.
WATERLOO, IA., June 29.—Miss Ella Schaffer, seventeen years old, is a teacher in the school at Clarksburg. In the neighborhood lives Horace Kerns, who, neighborhood lives Horace Kerns, who, previous to Miss Schaffer's appearance, paid attention to a Miss Forney. Miss Schaffer proved too much of an attraction, and Kerus has paid court to her for a month. Last Friday Miss Schaffer passed through a lane near the Forney residence. When about half way Mrs. Forney and her daughter sprang from behind a clump of bushes, and Mrs. Forney caush the vonny teacher by the in india; but she enjoys peculiar facilities for effecting warfike combinations with other powers. Salisbury's relations with other powers. Salisbury's relations arith Turkey should logically result in a closer understanding with the Suitan and a military convention under subsidies from England in the event of an outbreak with Russia. On the side of India, Eagland is able to bring into the field any force that may be required.

RUSSIA MUST RE FOUGHT.

Public option therefore is not excited on the Afghan question. It is taken for granted that, sooner or later, Russia will have to be fought, and Salisbury is considered the right must to prepare for war without inviting the challenge. Whether the moderates in the new Cobinet, subject as they are to the influences of the military party in India and England, will be strong enough to avoid an outbrad until the country is fully prepared, is another matter. This prevailing feeling is that, with recent experiences to guide

JUNE CROP REPORT.

od Figures of More or

Reserve to Farmers
Reserve Washington, July 1.—While the gen eral fact has been published that the winter wheat crop throughout the country has in-mentably failed, the data upon which this seduction has been drawn has not yet met the public eys. In the advance press re-port just issued of the June report for the Department of Agriculture, the following important facts are shown: "Winter wheat has had an almost unprece-dented experience. Calamity has attended its growth from germination to full devel-epment. The sowing was delayed in the East and South by drought, and the soil was dry and impacted, while in the Ohio Valley it was in scarcely medium condition.

Late and feeble germination and slow rowth resulted under these conditions.

The April report showed great damage from frost and ice, and referred to the uncertainty of early indications and dependence "on future contingencies affecting growth and ripening." The May report reflected this unpulsarant neture and the

certainty of early indications and dependence "on future contingencies affecting growth and ripening." The May report reflected this impleasant picture, and the continuance of infavorable weather contributed to further substitution of small grains and corn. The appearance of the Hessian fly in Kansas, and in some parts of California, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, increased the approbension of wheat growers. The chinch bug also appeared in Illinois, and grasshoppers in California.

THE WOIST IN SEVENTEEN VEARS.

The result is the worst official showing for winter wheat since 1898. The general average of condition is 62. In 1881 it was 74, and 75 in 1884, while in the great crop years of 1889 and 1882 it was 99 in Juna. A comparison of returns of May and June show the effect of bad weather, crop substitution and insect depredation in a striking manner. The reduction of a general average of nearly 70 to 62 is a loss of more than 15 per cent. In a few States there has been a slight improvement—of 4 points in Delaware, 7 in Maryland, 1 in Georg a, 2 in Alabama, and 2 in Arkansas. In Texas it was 169, both in May and June, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, elevated regions, which failed to discover the heavy losses experienced until May, give, respectively, a reduction of 13 and 11 points. In North Carolina, where the wheat area is mainly in the more elevated districts, cotton and tobacco monopolizing the tidewater and part of the Piechmont regions, suffered a loss of 16, and Tennessee a diminution of 9 points. In Indiana the reduction is 7 and june have the willevirginia, Ohio and Illinois, with extremely low figures in May, report a stight decrease farther in June.

Piecurs of Winter wheat states farther in June.

figures in May, report a slight decrease further in June.

FIGURES OF WINTER WHEAT STATES.

The returns of June have required an
unusual amount of revision and interpretation. There is a possibility of some change
for the better or worse during this month,
but no probability of any very marked fluetuation. While it is not possible to determine the character of the winter wheat
harvest so accurately as it may be shown
after reaping and threshing, there is little
danger of serious mistake in accepting the
present indications as substantially correct. present indications as substantially correct. There may be some variations in State esti-mates, but the aggregate, it is believed, will not vary greatly from the total of the fol-

	lowing figure wheat States		onner or ti	ie winte
	States.	Bushels,	States.	Bushell
Į	New York	10,600,000	Tennessee.	4,600.00
	New Jersey.	1,469,000	W. Virginia.	1,600,66
	Ponnsylv'nia	14.200.000	Kentucky.	4,700.00
	Delaware	870 (49)	Ohio	21,360 00
į	Maryland	5,500,004	Michigan	26 (80 0)
1	Verginia	3,2500,000		22, 100,00
	N. Carolina	2,500,000	Illinois	11,400.00
Į	S. Carolina.	1.560,000	Missouri	11.70a.00
	Georgia	2,950 (00)		12,000,00
į	Alabama		California	
I	Mississippi		Oregon	14.000 (r
	Texas	6,000,000		
i	Arkansas	1,550,600	Total	207.250.00

SPEINO WHEAT IN BETTER SHAPE.

The report of spring wh at is more farorable. The disposition last autumn to reduce its breadth, on account of the low
price, was checked by the loss of winter
wheat area, and later by British-Russian
war rumors. Substantially the same area
has been seeded as last year; about eleven
million acres in Northern New England,
Wisconsin, Minnesota, lowa, Nebraska and
all the Territorios. The acreage compares
with that of 1884 as follows: Maine, 98;
New Hampshire, 97; Vermont, 101; Wisconsin, 95; Minnesota, 99; Jowa, 103; Arizona, 101; Dakota, 103; Idaho, 105; Moutans, 110; New Mexico, 108; Ulah, 102; SPRING WHEAT IN BETTER SHAPE. tars, 110; New Mexico, 108; Utah, 102; Washington, 104. The total may exceed eleven million by one hundred thousand or more. The report of condition is quite favorable. It compares with that of last year in the principal States as follows:

	June	Ju
States.	1384.	15
Wisconsin	109	
Minnesota	100	
lows	100	- 1
Nebraska	101	- 1
Dakota	103	_ 1
THE PROBABLE YIELD OF THE	IE GE	AIN

| States | Bushela | States | States | Bushela | States | Sta

aggregate.

TRENTON, Mo., June 30 .- The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company's machine shops of this place burned early this morning, involving a loss of about \$125,000. The fire originated in an old

\$125,000. The fire originated in an old house located a short distance from the machine shops. It was first discovered at 2:30 o'clock by the night watchman, the only person near the premises, By hard work the round-house, forty feet distant, was saved, and the fire was confined to the building where k originated. The loss to the building with reach \$100,000 and will throw about one hundred was out of will throw about one hundred men out of employment. CANAJORARIE, N. Y., June 30,-A terrific

rain and wind storm prevailed throughout the Mohawk valley on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. At Ames so loud a report was heard that people rushed from their houses thinking an earthquake had ocwater, which drove them bock. Several persons narrowly escaped drowning. Mrs. Hugh McKvoy and ber daughter were sleeping in their bouse and were awakened by water bursting their doors in. They screamed for help and Rev. A. T. Worden waded to their house, breast deep in water. He pacified the ladies until thoy were taken to a place of safety.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30 .- A fire broke NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—A fire broke out at pine o'clock last night in the illinois Central Railroad oil yards and at midnight was still burning. No information as to the extent of the loss can yet be obtained. At that hour the firemen were trying to save a large stationary tank containing thousands of gailons of oil.

LATER.

The fire which broke out in the Illinois Central Railroad oil yards at nine o'clock last night, burned ferrody until tils morning. The shed and all the oil in the barrels and amalier packages is consumed and the amount of the loss can not yet be secer-

nd amailer packages is consumed and the mount of the loss can not yet be secu-

concerning the prospects of trade with Chill, the South American Commission say: "Valparaiso is almost an English colony, The English language is used a most exclusively in trade, and the leading merchants are subjects of Great Britain, there being but three distinctively American houses in the place. The amount of goods imported from the United States is very small, be-yond what are brought by these firms. The great obstacle to an extension of this trade is the disposition of Englishmen to trade at home, and their ability to do so, on account of the high freights between New York and Valparaiso, which are usually double the cost of transportation between Valparaiso and London, Havre or Hamburg. In short, and London, Havre or Hamburg. In short, no goods are imported from the United States except when they can not be obtained elsewhere, and then it is found much cheaper to ship them to Chili from New York via Hamburg or Liverpool." The report describes the meeting of the President of Chili by the Commission and says a SEMIES OF PROPOSITIONS WERE SUMMITTED to him, as follows: "The first was a suggestion that the old treaty of amily, commerce and navigation between the United States and Chili, which was long since terminated, might be renewed with advantage to both countries. In reply to this the President said he could not see any advantage to Chili, and was not disposed to enter into any further conventions with foreign countries. The second proposition involved the idea of a reciprocity commercial treaty between the two countries, by which special products of each should be admitted free of duty into the other when carried under the face of either native. This did not well. products of each should be admitted free of duty into the other when carried under the flag of either nation. This did not meet with any greater favor with President Santa Maria, who was not disposed to make recurrently treaties. In his opinion com-merce was not aided by commercial treaties, and Chili neither asked from nor gave to other nations especial favors. So far as the United States was concerned, there could be little trade with Chili, owing to the fact that the products of the two countries could be little trade with Chill, owing to the fact that the products of the two countries were aimost identical. With reference to the provision that reduced duties should be allowed only upon goods carried in Chillan or American vessels, he said that Chill did not want any such means to encourage her commerce; her ports were open to all vessels of the world upon equal terms. It was suggested that there might be a large commerce between the two countries if the lowers of the world upon equal terms. It was suggested that there might be a large commerce between the two countries if the lowers of the united States. The President frankly and somewhat blumty responded that the Government of Chill owned all the guano and had given the monopoly of the exportation ornment of Chili owned all the guano am had given the monopoly of the exportation to a company, of which the people of the United States could purchase as much a they liked. The next topic seemed to be received with decided favor, and not only the President but the ministers present ais joined in expressing their acquiercence, it was touching the establishment of

joined in expressing their acquirescence. It was touching the establishment of A COMMON SILVER COIN Of the value of the United States gold dollar to be coined by each of the American Republies, of an equal degree of fineness and to an amount which should be arreed upon to be legal tender in all commercial transactions between citizens of this hemisphere. This proposition, which had already been assented to by Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Costa Rico, Ecuador and Peru, was accepted by President Santa Maria as a long step toward the monetization of silver. The fourth proposition, which invited the views of the Government of Chill to the practicability of holding a congress of delegates from all the American Republics to adopt measures to secure peace and promote prosperity among the natives of this hemisphere, met with disfavor. His excellency could not see the advantage of such hemisphere, met with disfavor. His excel-lency could not see the advantage of such a gathering. Chili had learned by experi-ence that nothing could be gained and that the general welfare was not promoted by international conventions. The fifth and last proposition was a general one and in-vited the suggestions of Chili as to the best modes of increasing trade between that country and the United States. The Presi-dent repeated what he had said previously about the impossibility of securing a large trade, but thought if there could be direct communication by steam from the ports of one country to those of another experience. one country to those of another or macros would be greatly aided.

THE MANIAC.

Crazy Kentuckian Holds a Lot of People at Bay With a Long Bowie Knife. MOUNT VERNON, IND., July 3.—This morning Samuel Melvin, of Kentucky, be-MOUNT VERNON, IND., July 3.—This morning Samuel Melvin, of Kentucky, became suddenly feroclous and on Greenburg street held at bay all the farm wagous that were coming in town. He had a long bowie knife and threa-THE PROBABLE YIELD OF THE GRAIN.
It is too early to indicate very closely the surcome in bushels, but if the present status shall be maintained, a harvest as follows:
States. Bushels. States. States. Bushels. Bushe iane, and in the most victous manner yelled and attacked any one near him. He was a powerfully built man, and no one felt brave enough to approach him. Finally Lou King, Andy Musser and Tom McAdams closed in on him and a desperate struggle ensur For a time it seemed that the desperate n would kill them all, but he was br the ground by a powerful blow by And Musser. The men tied him with ropes ar carried him in a spring wagon to the jail.

READING, PA., July 3.-The situation in & Reading and Pennsylvania & Schuvlkill Valley companies assumed a seri-aspect last night. Both companies massed a considerable number of men along Front and Canal streets to resist encroachments. The Reading Com-pany has also seven engines manned on the spot. Several skirmishes in which opposspot. Several skirnishes in which opposing forces came in contact took place yesterday afternoon, but all was quiet at midnight. It is regarded as a certainty, however, that one party or the other will
attempt forcible possession.

The Yaqui Indiana.

Troon, Auz., July 3.-A Star correspondent who has just returned from Sonora confirms the news of the death of General Garcia, commander of the Mexican forces, in the recent battle with the Yaqui Indians and the killing of 400 Mexicans, Indians and the killing of 400 Mexicans. He declared that the Yaquis have repeatedjy defeated the soldiers, but the Mexican officials had suppressed the facts. The Sonora hospitals are full of wounded soldiers.
The Yaquis are well armed, and had been
preparing for war for seven years. After
firing one or two volleys they charge the
troops and use short, heavy clubs. A majority of the people of Sonora are said to be
in sympathy with the Indians.

JACKSON, Miss., July 2.—The State Prohibition convention met yesterday in the State House. About three hundred dele-State House. About three hundred delegates were present, including many negroes. Rev. C. B. Galloway called the convention to order. He said the line of policy followed in the past would be pursued in the future. The party that openly antagonized prohibition might as well go into liquidation. Judge Chrisman, of Lincoln County, was elected Chairman. A vigorous effort will be made to elect a Prohibition Legislature. The convention, however, is opposed to party fealties, and the enactment of a local option law by counties is their immediate object.

It is said that married people would be happier if home trials were never told to neighbors; if they kissed and made up after every quarrel; if household expenses were proportioned to receipts; if they tried to be as agreeable as in courtship days; if each would try to be a support and comfort to the other; if each remembered the other was a human being and not an angelf women were as kind to their has hands as they were to their lowers, if both parties remembered that they married for worse as well as for better; if men were as thoughtful for their vives as they were to their sweethearts; if there were fewer were were "please, darlings" in public and more common manners in private; if wives and husbands would take some pleasure as they o along and not degenerate into mere toiling machines. Recreation is necessary to keep the heart in its place, and to get along without it as a big mistake. If men would remember that a woman can not be always smiling who has to cook the dinner. answer the door-bell half a doown times dropped in, tend to a sick haby, the up the playthings of a four-year-old on skntes, and get an eight-year-old ready for school—to say nothing of sweeping-cleaning, etc. A woman with all this to contend with may claim it as a privilege to look and feel a little tired some times, and a word of sympathy would not be too much to expect from the man who, during the honeymoon, would not be the carry as much as a sunshade. —Religious Heruit.

The Know the Ocean One Mast Not Vist Fashionable watering Places.

To Know the Ocean One Mast Not Vist Fashionable watering Places, so to tear the "mighty monsters", secrets is when no one else is there. The sea that has so much to tell a solitary wanderer on his shores has nooling to say to the individual who goes there in August or September because of the properties of s Tending to Make Married People It is said that married people would

onous or speechless to those who have as little in common with him as he has with them.

It is sad to pause on our last hill-too and give him our farewell look. How we love him! for has he not been our friead when all the world seemed false? Has he not soothed us in sorrow, comforted us when winter walked the earth and all seemed frozen and dead? and in early spring how grand did he appear gamboling in the sunshine and laughing as it seemed to us he neath the exultant northwest wind! Time goes on, alsa! and we go with him. The country, beautiful as it is under the sudden rush of sunshine that brought spring as it were in a moment, looks tame after the sea; yet we strive to forget him. Expanse after expanse of yellow kingeups, to whom the cuckoo flowers were courtesying in the breeze, made the earth look like a new field of the cloth of gold. The oak is golden, too, and while the laburnums wave, "dropping golden wells of fire," it is like the morning of the golden age, and the world is very fair indeed.

—English Illustrated Magazine. field of the cloth of gold. The oak is golden, too, and while the laburnums wave, "dropping golden wells of fire," it is like the morning of the golden age, and the world is very fair indeed.

-English Illustrated Magazine.

How He Would Announce It.

Joe Castiron is a bachelor, and not long ago went away from town on a a visit, and the report became circulated that he had been married. On his return a friend pinned him down. "How is this about you getting mar-

on were married.

"Well, hardly. You don't reekon disease try or bloody-flux, or to break up colled a happy event," do you?"

"I should think most anybody

"I should think most anybody

Some people who buy on time don't ap-

would."
"Maybe they would, but you can bet I'd announce mine as a 'sad affair.'
'Happy event indeed!'' And Joe hustled off, while his friend remarked to himself. "Joe must be thinking about the poor woman."—Merchant Traveler

the poor woman. — Merchant Traveler
Young MEN or middle-aged ones, suffering
from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three letter stamps for
illustrated book suggesting sure means of
cure. Address World's Medical Association,
Buffalo, N. Y.

BAKERS are generous. They aever keep all the bread they knead.

HUMANITY demands that omnibus, back and team horses should wear the Boss Collar Pad.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, July 6. CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$3 25 Native cors... 2 75 Butchers' steers... 2 75 HOGS—Good to choice heavy 2 70 WHEAT-OATS-No. 2.
RYE-No. 2.
FLOUH-Faney, per sack...
HAY-Large baled.
BUTTER-Choice creamery.
CHEFSE-Full cream.
EGGS-Choice
PORK-Ham.

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE-Shipping Steers... Butchers' Steers... HOGS-Packing
SHEEP-Fair to choice
FLOUR-Choice
WHRAT-No. 2 red
CORN-No. 2
OATS-No. 2
RYE-No. 2
BARLLEY
BUTTER-Creamery
PORK
COTTON-Middling

CATTLE-Good to choice.
HOGS-Packing and shipping
SHERP-Fair to choice.
FLOUR-Winter wheat
WHEAT-No. 2 red
No. 3
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